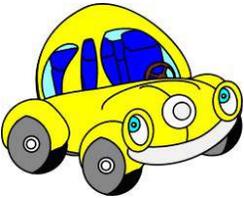


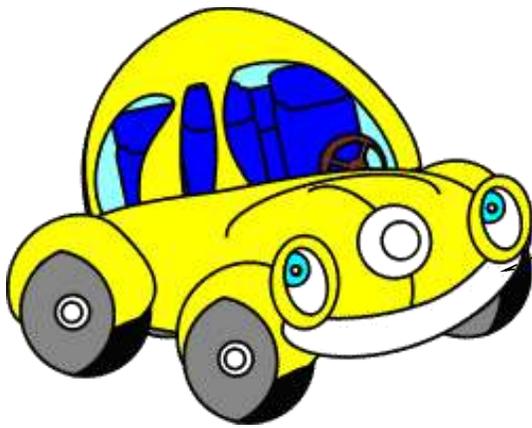


EXPLORING ULSTER COUNTY

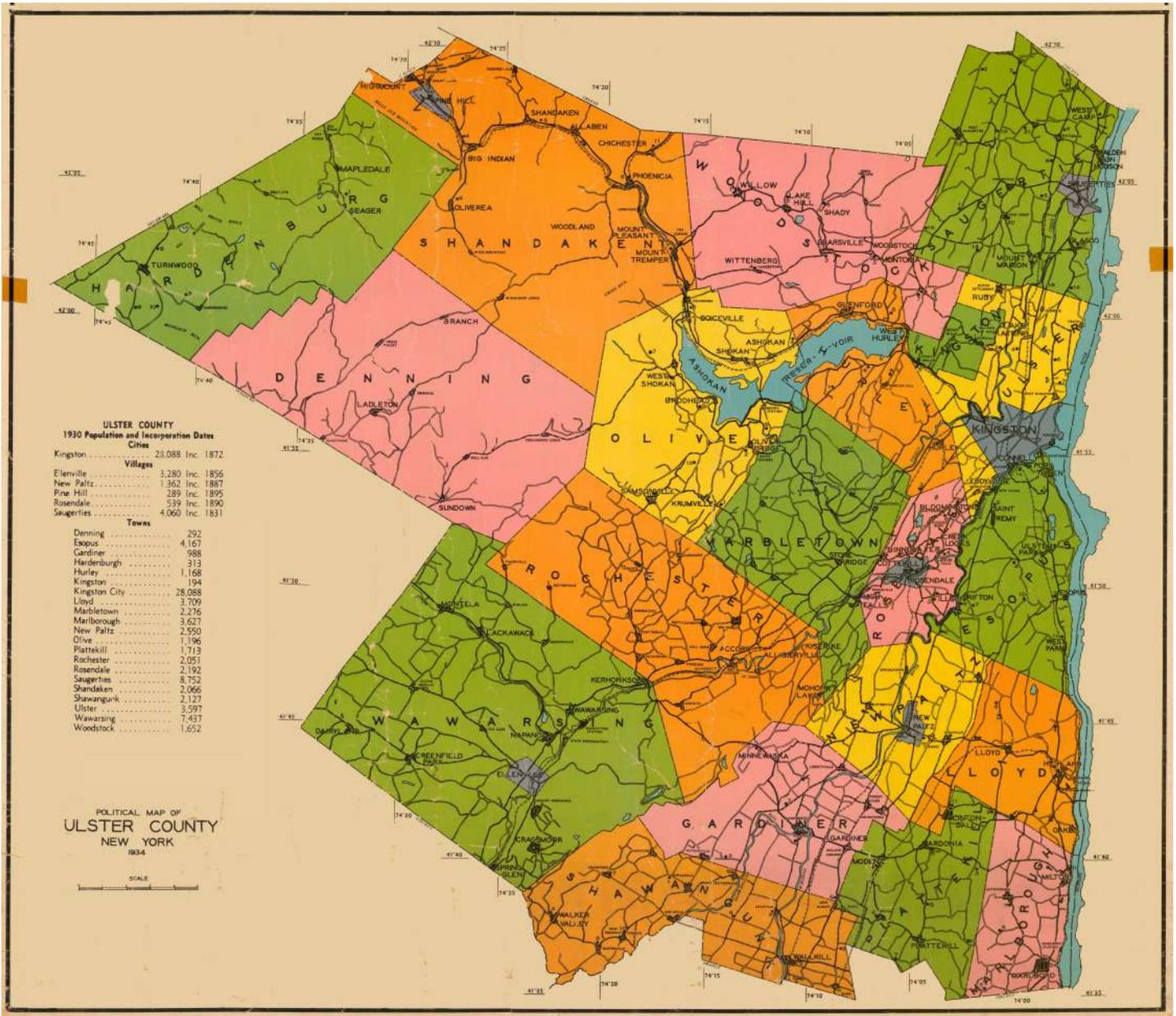
for  Kids

Take an historical trip around Ulster County with Carla the Car in this fun, fact-filled activity booklet from the Ulster County Clerk's Records Management Program!

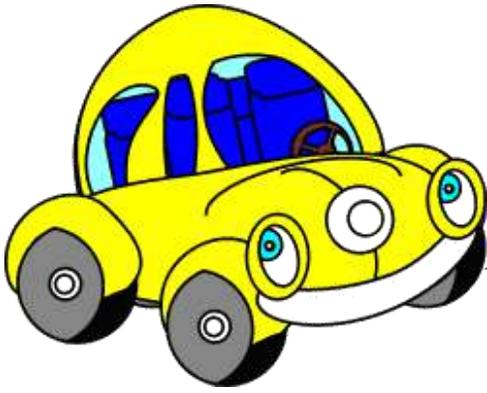
2012



Hello, My name is Carla Car.
 Come with me to **Explore Ulster County**. We will visit different parts of Ulster County and learn some of its history.

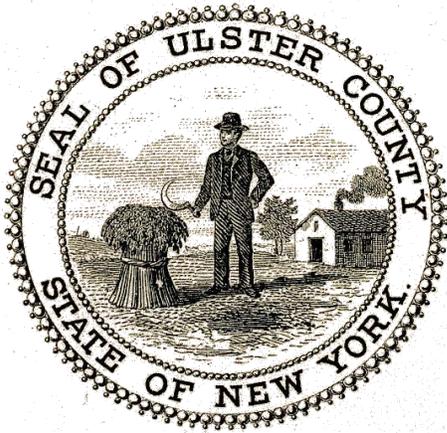


Ulster County 1934



Since we are touring Ulster County, let's look at the Government seal. No, not the animal, but a design or emblem belonging to the county which bears an imprint and is put on documents to show they are official.

In the 1800's this was the seal of Ulster County.



In 1974 the seal was changed to look like this.

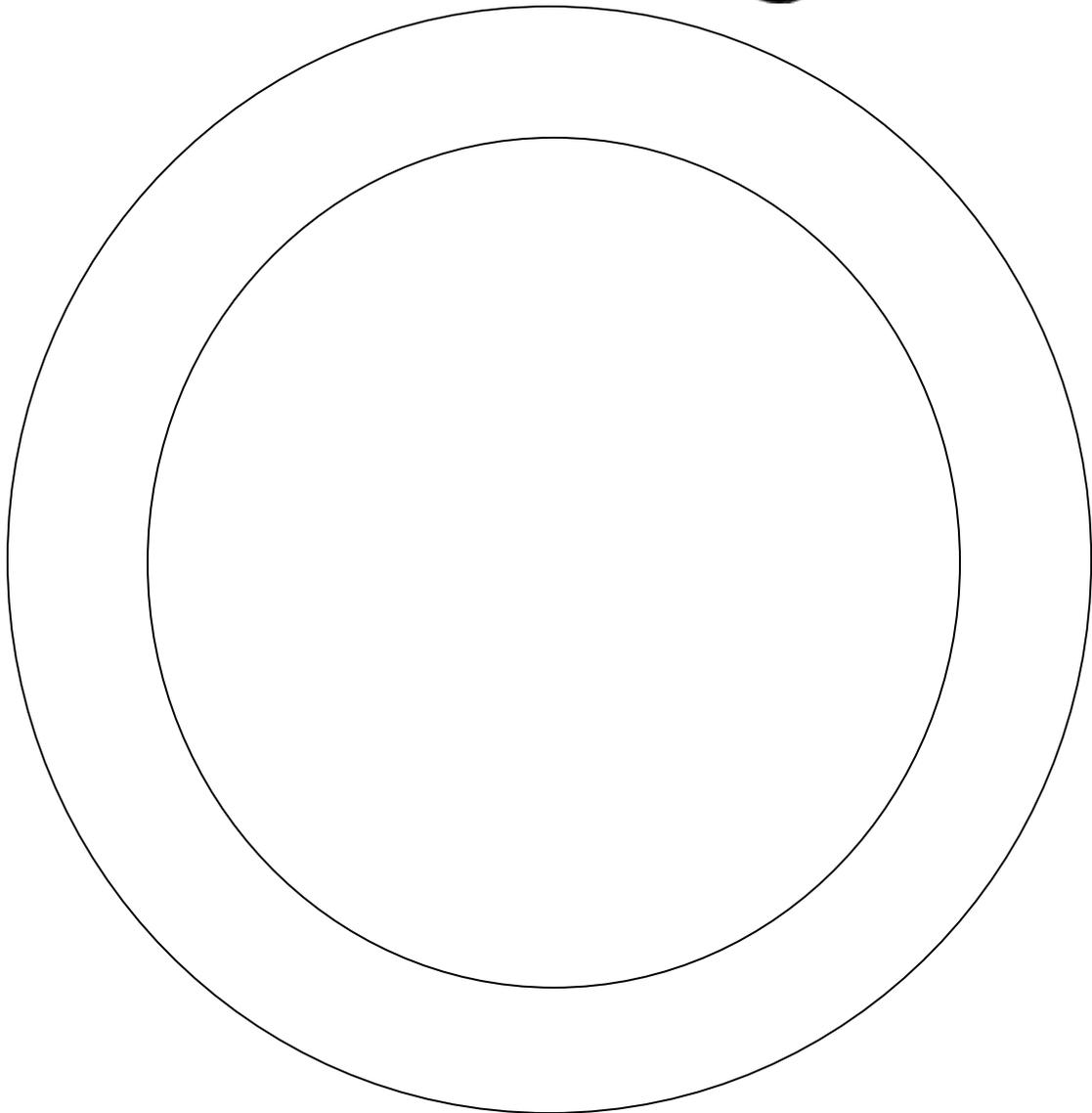
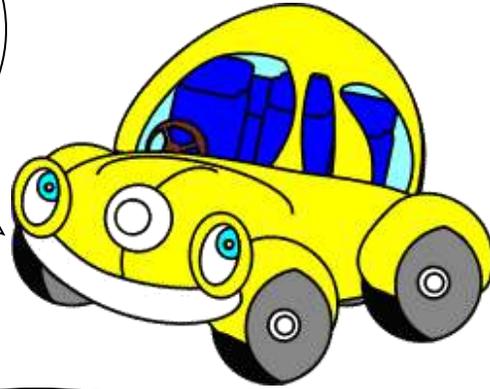


Look at both seals. List three things in them that are the same.

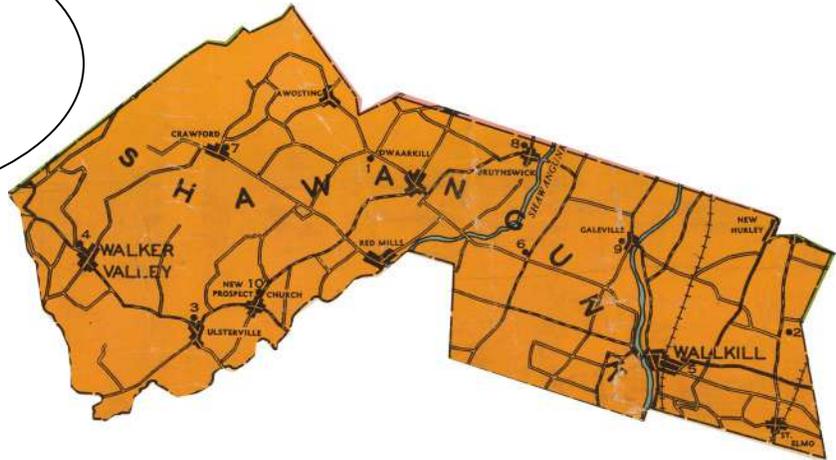
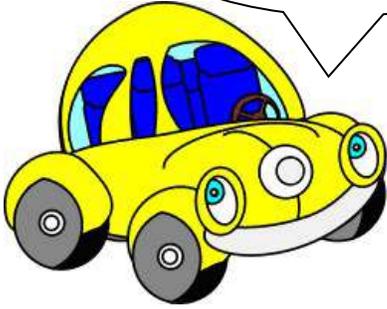
List three things on the seals that are different.

Why do you think the seal was changed?

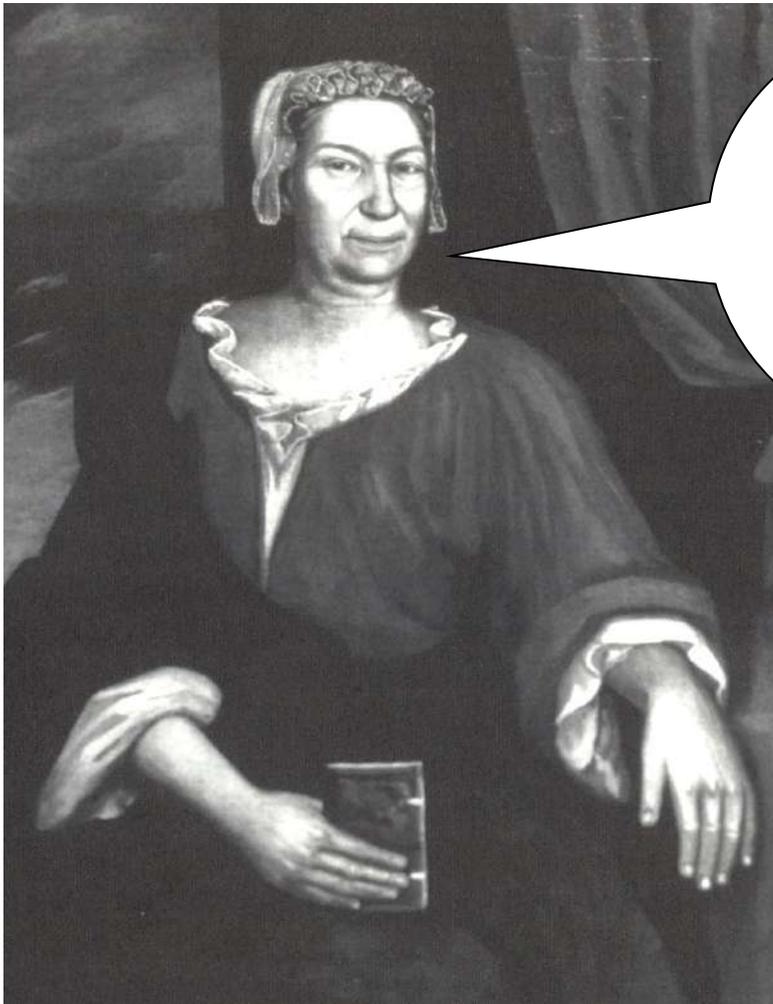
Imagine you had to create a seal to represent you or your family. Think of three symbols you would put on the seal. What words would you put around the edge?



Let's start at the southern part of Ulster County in the township of Shawangunk.



On January 24, 1682 Geertruy Govertsen and Michiel deModt signed a deed buying land called Sawankonck from the Esopus Indians. The Indians were paid with goods, not money (this is called bartering- when you trade one thing for another and no money is used).



Have you ever swapped sandwiches with a friend at school, or cookies for a candy bar? Bartering is the trade of one product or service for another.



Geertruy Bruyn by Nehemiah Partridge (1683-1737), Collection of the Senate House Historic Site, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Kingston, New York

Semaj alias Jorkem wapakes Nahentauio -
 Nathakannamaj Walwajakamii Eropate wleij
 Perkenon. Bij dteu in presentie Van de R^{de} Justice
 Capt Thomas Dolmaels En hijnste En gerechte-
 gowillige te wte om har Landt te wleem Verkegg
 an Gornij gouernij in Inijit de moed alle har
 Landt gouernij Sawankouck wan op de wleij
 En godwte hquedij sy En di rotte salle wedy-
 bi Gornij gouernij. En nichit de moed wedy
 betoedt sy. Sedu wte der wteyde htey de wleij
 dteu godwte koudt adij dy 29 Jaunuary 1682
 King How

- De wledeu moer,
- woeg htey
- 0 dokous
- 12 kledes strowaters te loeten duffels
- 2 kledes duffels of strowaters
- 4 roes
- 4 kettles
- 7 duffels kuden roes
- 6 Siappen
- 2 ankers Rum

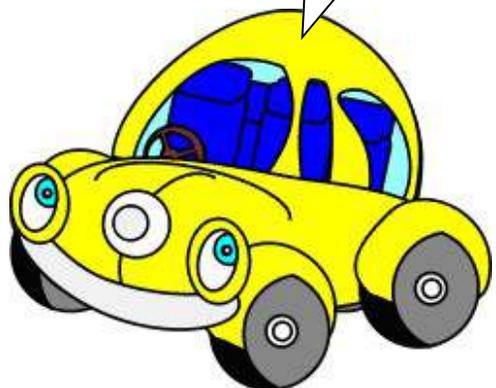
Fuort ~ Van walwajakam
 Fuort van W wapakes
 Fuort ~ Van Jorkem
 Fuort ~ Van Semaj
 Fuort ~ Van
 Naracouwants

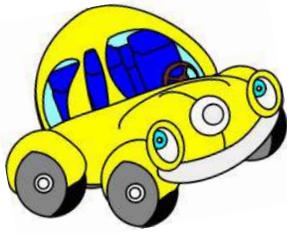
Johis van de Montaigne

Each Esopus Indian made a mark (symbol) by his name, which was written by the Secretary of the Court, William Montagne.

This is what the Esopus Indians got for the land:
 Eight blankets, fourteen cloth Strowaters, four guns, four kettles, seven children's coats of duffel, six Siappen, and two anckers of rum.

Do you think this was a good trade—trading land for clothes and other goods?



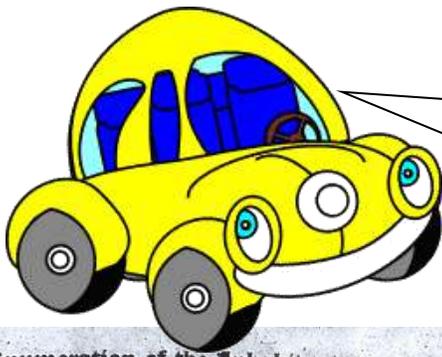


Can you find the words that are in the land deed?

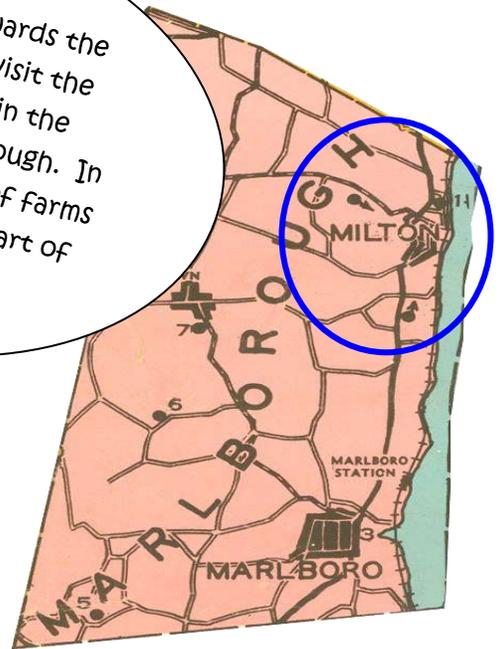
Shawangunk

Q G E E R T R U Y T T N V R S
S C N D R S E E T D Y O B F T
I P L J U C A N S B Z L S M R
A Y S P L F E W D G F T K Y O
P I H V C R F E A P V U H R W
P E I U D N K E G N R V E A A
E Z D L Q I D E L S K O J T T
N X I T T A F P U S Z O K E E
B H L C J A N C K E R S N R R
C N O F O M W D M E C Z A C S
L B L A N K E T S F T D G E K
O C Y S M L H F C O A T S S M
T N E S O P U S O K B W L E A
H X Z Q J F S V M I C H I E L
L D M B O V L T H I M Q N D S

ESOPUS
SAWANKONCK
GEERTRUY
MICHIEL
BLANKETS
CLOTH
STROWATERS
KETTLES
CHILDREN
COATS
DUFFEL
ANCKERS
SIAPPEN
SECRETARY



Traveling east towards the Hudson River we visit the hamlet of Milton in the Township of Marlborough. In 1905 there were a lot of farms and orchards in this part of Ulster County.



Enumeration of the Inhabitants living in second Town of Milton, County of Ulster, State of New York, 1905.

House number	NAME of each person whose usual place of abode on June 1, 1905, was in this family. Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any. INCLUDE every person living on June 1, 1905. Omit children born since June 1, 1905.	RELATION Relationship of each person to the head of the family.	COLOR, SEX AND AGE			NATIVITY If born in this country write United States; if of foreign birth, write name of the country.	CITIZENSHIP If naturalized citizen of United States write date of naturalization. If alien write name of country.	OCCUPATION trade or profession of each person enumerated.	
			Color or race	Sex	Age			Occupation	Class
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Marion V.	Daughter	W	F	6	United States	Cl	At school	x
	Cotant, John	Head	W	M	43	United States	Cl	Fruit grower	Emp
	Ann	Wife	W	F	34	United States	Cl	Housework	x
	Ernesta W.	Daughter	W	F	2	United States	Cl	Housework	x
	Ann W.	Daughter	W	F	24	United States	Cl	Housework	x
	Mahoney, Dennis	Son	W	M	64	Ireland	40 Cl	Fruit grower	Emp
	Elida	Daughter	W	F	29	United States	Cl	Housework	x
	Minnie	Daughter	W	F	28	United States	Cl	Housework	x
	John	Son	W	M	26	United States	Cl	Farm laborer	W
	Margaret	Daughter	W	F	22	United States	Cl	Housework	x
	McManus, Peter	Son	W	M	67	Ireland	40 Cl	Fruit grower	Emp
	John	Son	W	M	70	Ireland	47 Cl		x x
	Mathews, Fred	Head	W	M	27	United States	Cl	Farm laborer	W
	Bridget	Wife	W	F	33	United States	Cl	Housework	x
	Joseph	Son	W	M	1	United States	Cl		x x
	Visconti, Fred	Head	W	M	37	Italy	20 Cl	Farm laborer	W
	Rose	Wife	W	F	35	Italy	11 Cl	Housework	x
	Mary	Daughter	W	F	12	United States	Cl		x x
	Joseph	Son	W	M	10	United States	Cl	At school	x
	Charley	Son	W	M	8	United States	Cl	At school	x
	Fred	Son	W	M	6	United States	Cl	At school	x
	Antonia	Son	W	M	1	United States	Cl		x x
	John	Son	W	M	4	United States	Cl		x x
	Caselo, Antonio	Head	W	M	60	Italy	14 Cl	Farm laborer	W
	Maria	Wife	W	F	59	Italy	14 Cl	Housework	x
	Staterice, William	Head	W	M	29	Italy	18 Cl	Farm laborer	x
	McManus, Edward	Head	W	M	37	United States	Cl	Fruit grower	Emp
	Mary	Wife	W	F	37	United States	Cl	Housework	x
	Esther	Son	W	M	6	United States	Cl		x x
	Edward	Son	W	M	5	United States	Cl		x x
	Ellen	Daughter	W	F	4	United States	Cl		x x
	John W.	Son	W	M	3	United States	Cl		x x
	Mary E.	Daughter	W	F	2	United States	Cl		x x
	Dubois, Daniel P.	Head	W	M	72	United States	Cl	Fruit grower	Emp
	Rebecca	Wife	W	F	62	United States	Cl	Housework	x
	Bersch, Adeline	Head	W	F	35	Germany	25 Cl	Fruit grower	Emp
	Theresa	Wife	W	F	25	Germany	4 Cl	Housework	x
	Mary	Daughter	W	F	8	United States	Cl		x x
	Olga P.	Daughter	W	F	5	United States	Cl		x x
	Sophie	Daughter	W	F	2	United States	Cl		x x
	Ellen	Daughter	W	F	1/2	United States	Cl		x x
	Nickolas Clifford	Son	W	M		United States	Cl	Farm laborer	W
	Cowley, Thomas	Head	W	M	29	United States	Cl	Farm	W
	Margaret	Wife	W	F	29	United States	Cl	Housework	x
	Taber, Frank	Head	W	M	64	Germany	31 Cl	Farm	Emp
	Minnie	Wife	W	F	70	Germany	31 Cl	Housework	x
	Anna	Daughter	W	F	29	United States	Cl	Housework	x
	Mary	Daughter	W	F	27	United States	Cl	Housework	x
	Lace, William	Son	W	M		United States	Cl	At school	x

This is part of the 1905 New York State census.

There are 11 families listed on this page.

How many people are listed as a Farmer or Fruit Grower?

How many Farm laborers are listed?

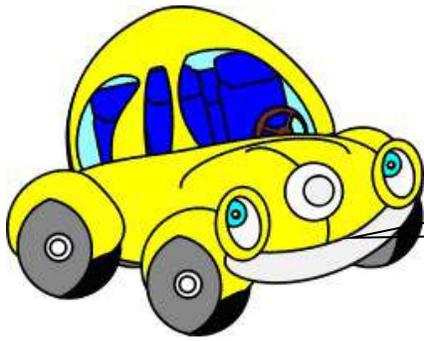
One of the families listed is Dennis Mahoney.

Can you find him? How old is he?

His son is listed as a farm laborer.

What is his name?

How old is he?



Here is an article from the New York Times newspaper written in September 1883 about the peach crop.

FRUIT ALONG THE HUDSON.

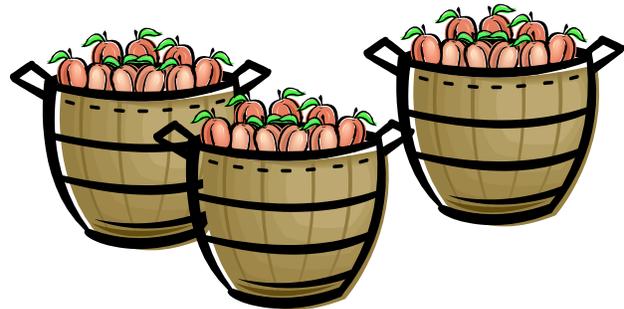
HEAVY SHIPMENTS FROM RIVER TOWNS— GRAPES AND PEACHES.

MARLBOROUGH, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Last night 3,000 packages of fruit were shipped on the Roundout and Poughkeepsie boats from here for New-York. At Milton, Highland, West Park, Esopus, Tivoli, and Germantown the shipments of Concord grapes and peaches by boat and rail were heavy. From Milton two car-loads of fruit were shipped to Boston direct. From other points in Ulster, Dutchess, and Orange Counties the fruit freights to New-England and to Canada yesterday afternoon and last night were large. The outlook from advices received to-night is that the peaches which will be sent to market the coming week will rank from medium to fair in quality, but in size they will be much larger than those already sent to New York. From now on a "deluge" of Concord grapes from along the Hudson Valley generally may be looked for. Arrangements have been made by extensive growers to ship their fruit as far West as Chicago, while others will flood the markets in Montreal and elsewhere in Canada. The great bulk of the crop, however, will go to New-York City.

Can you find three places where the fruit is grown?

What three ways was the fruit shipped?

Where was the fruit being shipped to?



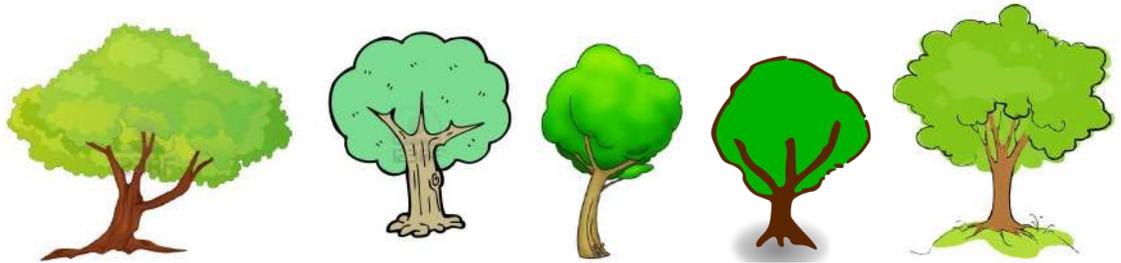
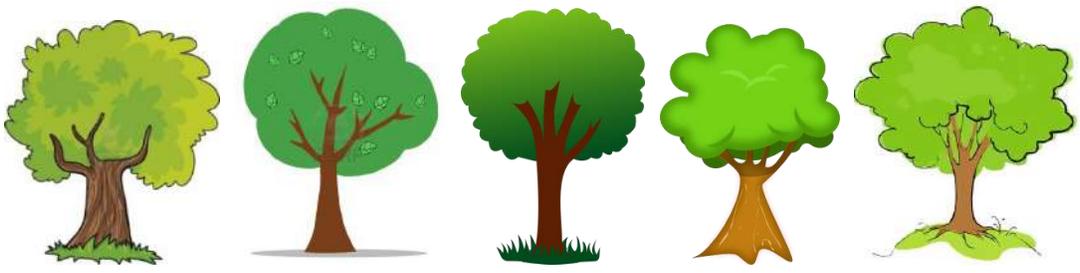
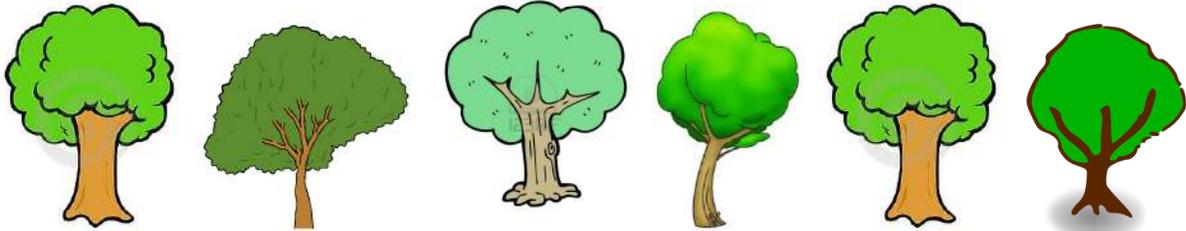
This is part of the 1880 Federal census that gives information about Dennis Mahoney's farm.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	HOPS.		POTATOES (Irish).		POTATOES (Sweet).		TOBACCO.		ORCHARDS—1879.						Total value of orchard products of all kinds sold or consumed.	NURSERIES.		VINEYARDS.			MARKET GARDENS.
	1879.		1879.		1879.		1879.		APPLES.			PEACHES.				Value of produce sold in 1879.	Acres.	Grapes sold in 1879.	Wine made in 1879.	Value of produce sold in 1879.	
	Acres.	Crop.	Acres.	Crop.	Acres.	Crop.	Acres.	Crop.	Acres.	Bearing trees.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bearing trees.	Bushels.							Acres.
	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89		90	91	92	93	94	95
			1	75								4	400	200	250						300
			1/2	45								3	150	70	120						400
			2	100					7	150	750				50						
			1	25					8	100	3	1	100	25	50						600

Look at Line 1. It shows that Dennis Mahoney had orchards. What type of fruit did he grow? _____
 How large was his orchard? _____ acres. He had _____ peach trees. How many bushels did he harvest?
 _____ How much money did he make that year? _____

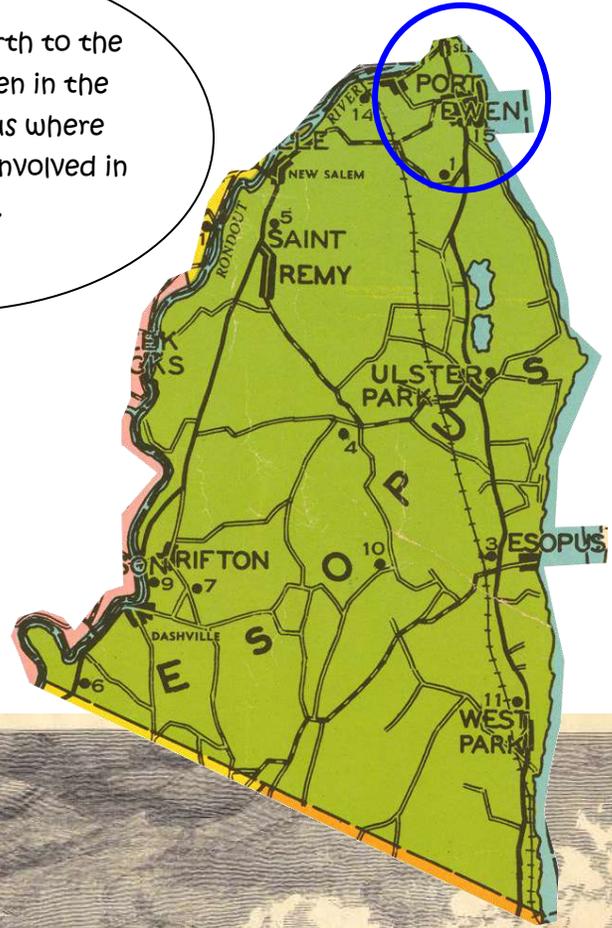


I planted so many trees.
Can you find the tree
that does not match any
other tree in the orchard?



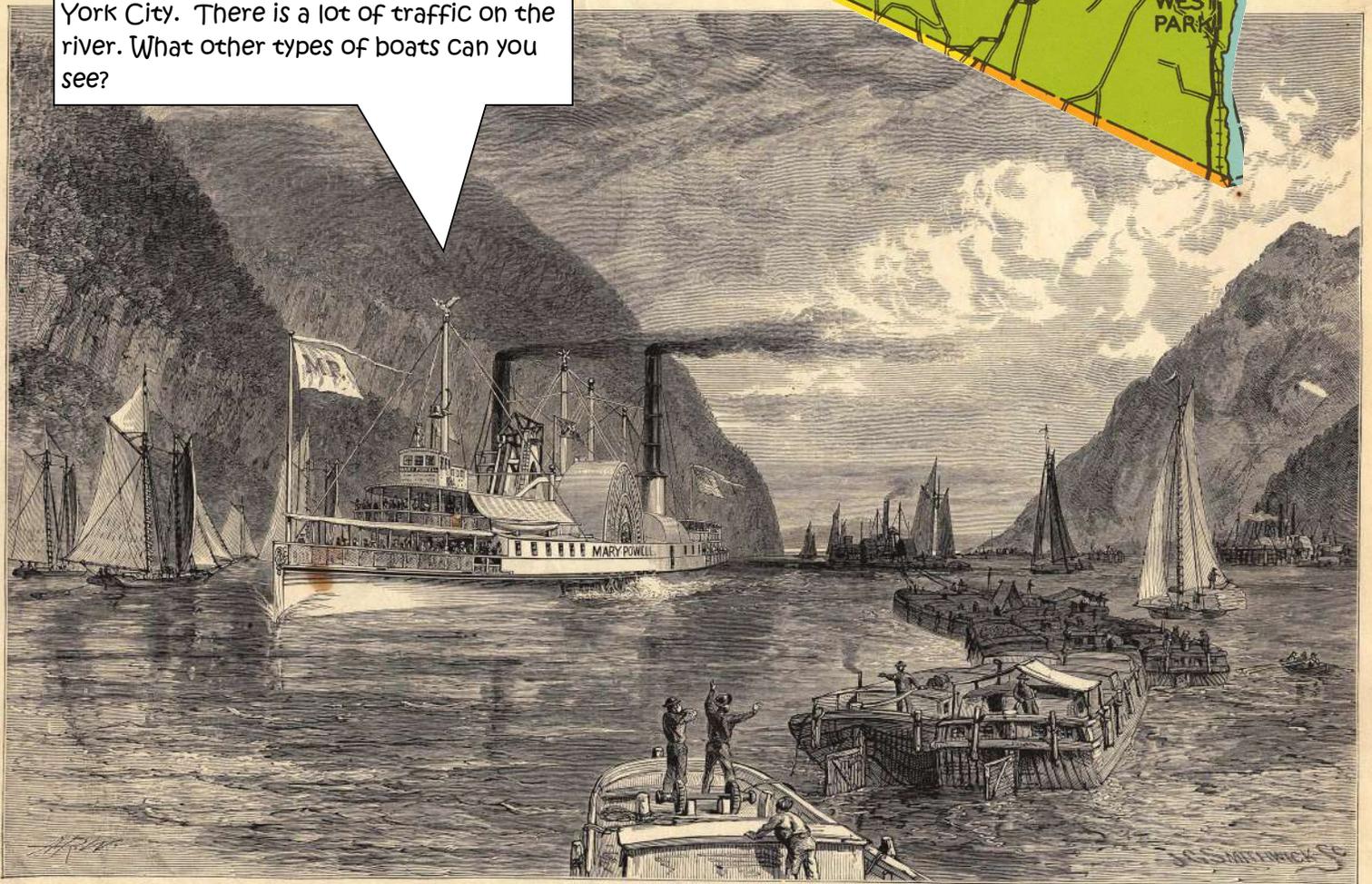


We are heading north to the hamlet of Port Ewen in the Township of Esopus where many people were involved in shipping and boats.



The steamship *Mary Powell*, perhaps the best-known American side-wheeler of the nineteenth century, was honored as the "Queen of the Hudson" for her style and speed. Her captain was Absalom Anderson who lived in Port Ewen.

Here is a picture of the *Mary Powell* steaming up the Hudson River from New York City. There is a lot of traffic on the river. What other types of boats can you see?



THE MARY POWELL PASSING THE GATE OF THE HIGHLANDS.

The **MARY POWELL**, Capt. ANDERSON, will leave Vestry St., **Pier 39, N. R.**, (adjacent to Jersey City Ferry,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sundays excepted, at **3.30 o'clock**, landing at Cozzens' Hotel, West Point, Gov't Dock, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. *Connects with evening train at Poughkeepsie for the North.*
RETURNING—will leave Rondout at 5.30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6.30; Milton, 6.45; New Hamburg, 7; Newburgh, 7.30; Cornwall, 7.45; West Point, 8.05; Cozzens', 8.10; arriving in NEW YORK at 10.45 A. M.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

I'm Captain Absalom Anderson of Port Ewen...
The *Mary Powell* had only two Captains for most of her years of operation: me and my son, Captain A. Eltinge Anderson. We kept a "Family Boat" so that all passengers conducted themselves properly. If they did not, we might put them ashore at the next landing.



This is the schedule of the *Mary Powell* as it is written on the bottom of the picture:

The **MARY POWELL**, Capt. ANDERSON, will leave Vestry St., **Pier 39, N. R.**, (adjacent to Jersey City Ferry,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sundays excepted, at **3.30 o'clock**, landing at Cozzens' Hotel, West Point, Gov't Dock, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. *Connects with evening train at Poughkeepsie for the North.*
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MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

How many towns did the *Mary Powell* stop at on the trip north? _____

What other transportation could people ride at Poughkeepsie? _____

Which day did the *Mary Powell* not sail? _____

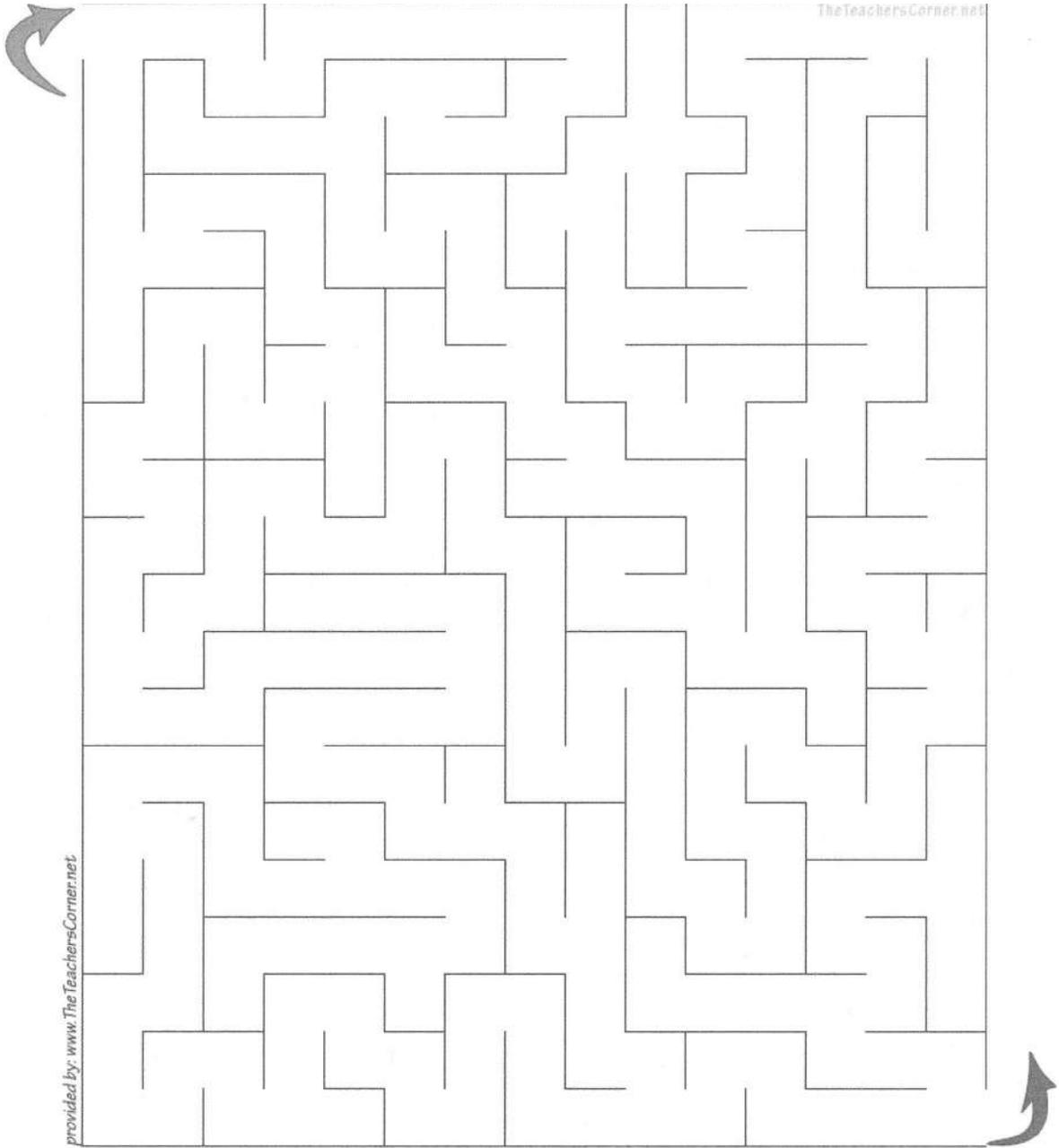
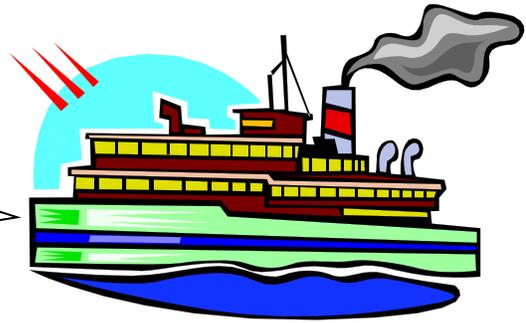
What time did the *Mary Powell* leave Rondout on its trip south to New York City? _____

What time did the steamship reach New York City? _____

Why do you think meals were served at all times? _____

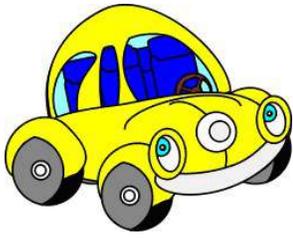


Can you help the Mary Powell find the route from Rondout to New York City without getting lost?



provided by: www.TheTeachersCorner.net





Just across the Rondout Creek from Port Ewen is Kingston, the only city in Ulster County.



In the 1800's many children whose parents could not support them were indentured (signed a contract) to master craftsmen who agreed to teach them a trade. As apprentices (trainees) they were usually bound until they were 21 years old. Apprentice John Andrew Cooper began his service when he was 10 years old. This is a copy of his contract. Lets see what it says:

This Indenture, witnesseth that, I John Andrew Cooper aged ten years the fourth day of February 1859 by and with consent of Jacob Derrenbacher my Guardian duly chosen by me hath voluntarily, and of his own free will and accord put and bound himself apprentice to John Stokert of the said town of Kingston County of Ulster and state of New York, to learn the art trade and mystery of Coopering, and as an apprentice to serve from this date until the 4th day of February 1869 when I shall be twenty years old - during all which time, the said apprentice his master faithfully, honestly, and industriously shall serve, his secret keep all lawful commands, every when readily, obey and at all times protect and preserve the goods and property of his said master and not suffer or allow any to be injured or wasted, he shall not buy, sell or traffick with his own goods, or the goods of others, nor be absent from his said masters service day or night without leave and in all things behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to do during the said term - And the said master shall use and employ the utmost endeavors of his to teach or cause him the said apprentice to be taught or instructed in the art trade and mystery Coopering, and to furnish and provide necessary clothing, board and lodging during said term, and at the expiration of said term to furnish said apprentice with necessary working clothes and a spare suit together with a new bible and also during said term to teach or cause said apprentice to be taught to read and write, And for the true performance of all and singular the covenants

John's age in 1859

The name of the master Craftsman who will teach him his trade

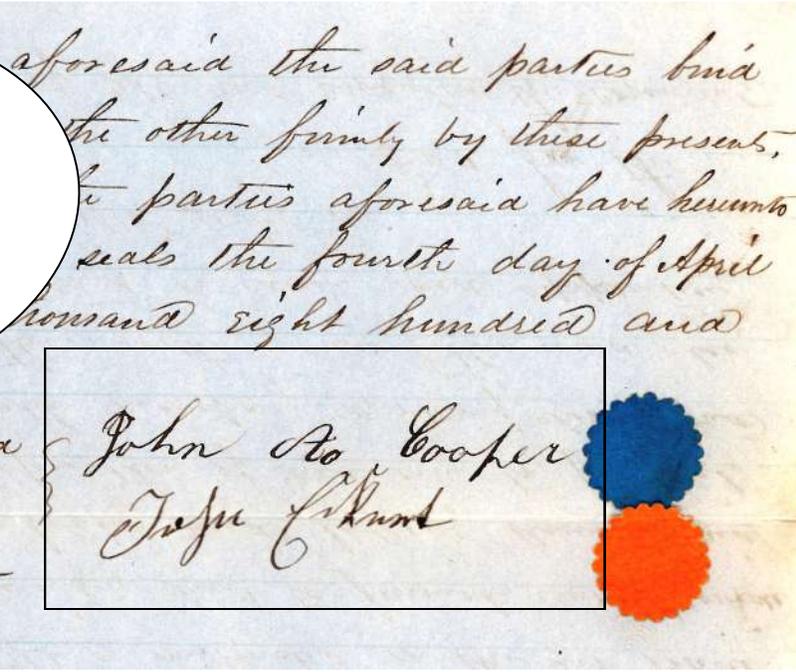
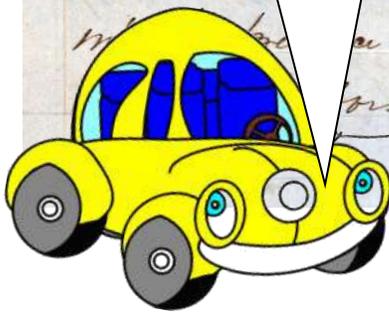
When John will be finished with his apprenticeship

The trade that John would learn

The education John would receive

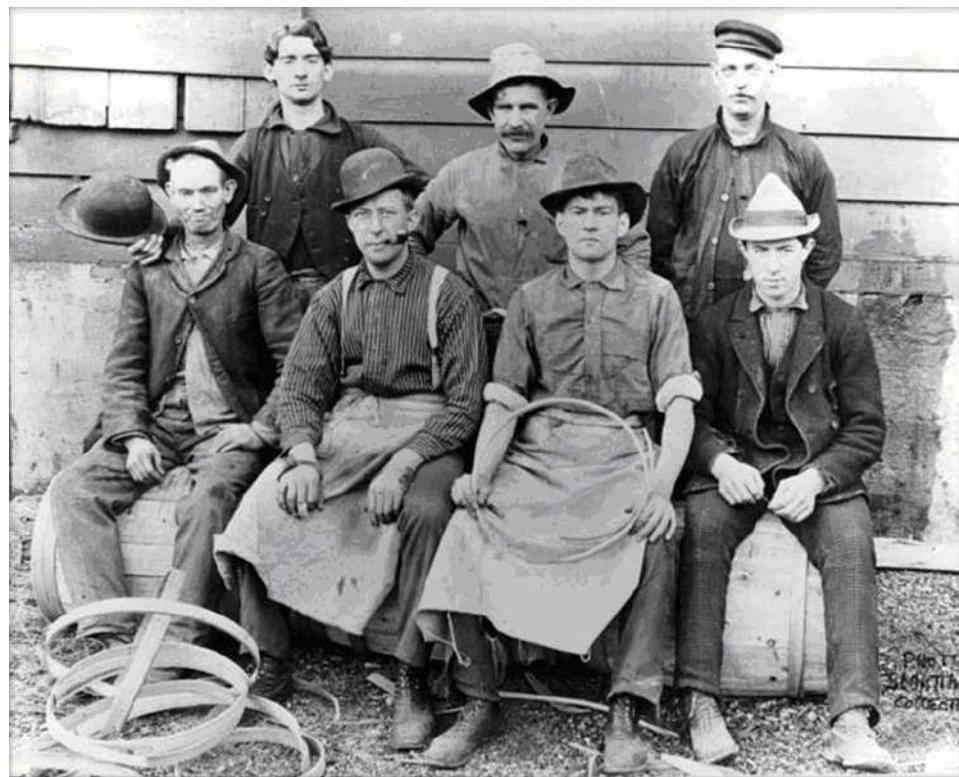
What John would receive when he finished his apprenticeship

Do you think John was old enough to sign this important paper?



The signature of both John Andrew Cooper and John Acker

Look at this picture. These men are coopers. What do you think coopers did? Here is a hint. Look at what the men on the ends of the front row are sitting on.



Newark Lime & Cement Company Workers, from John F. Matthews Collection

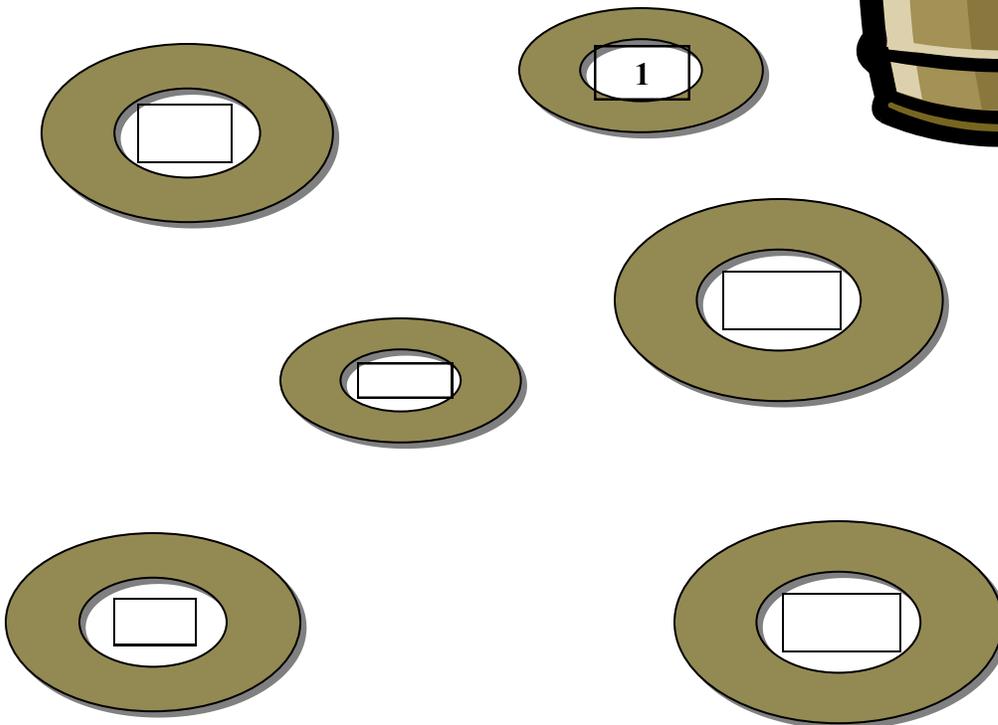
That's right! Coopers were craftsmen who made barrels or tubs which:

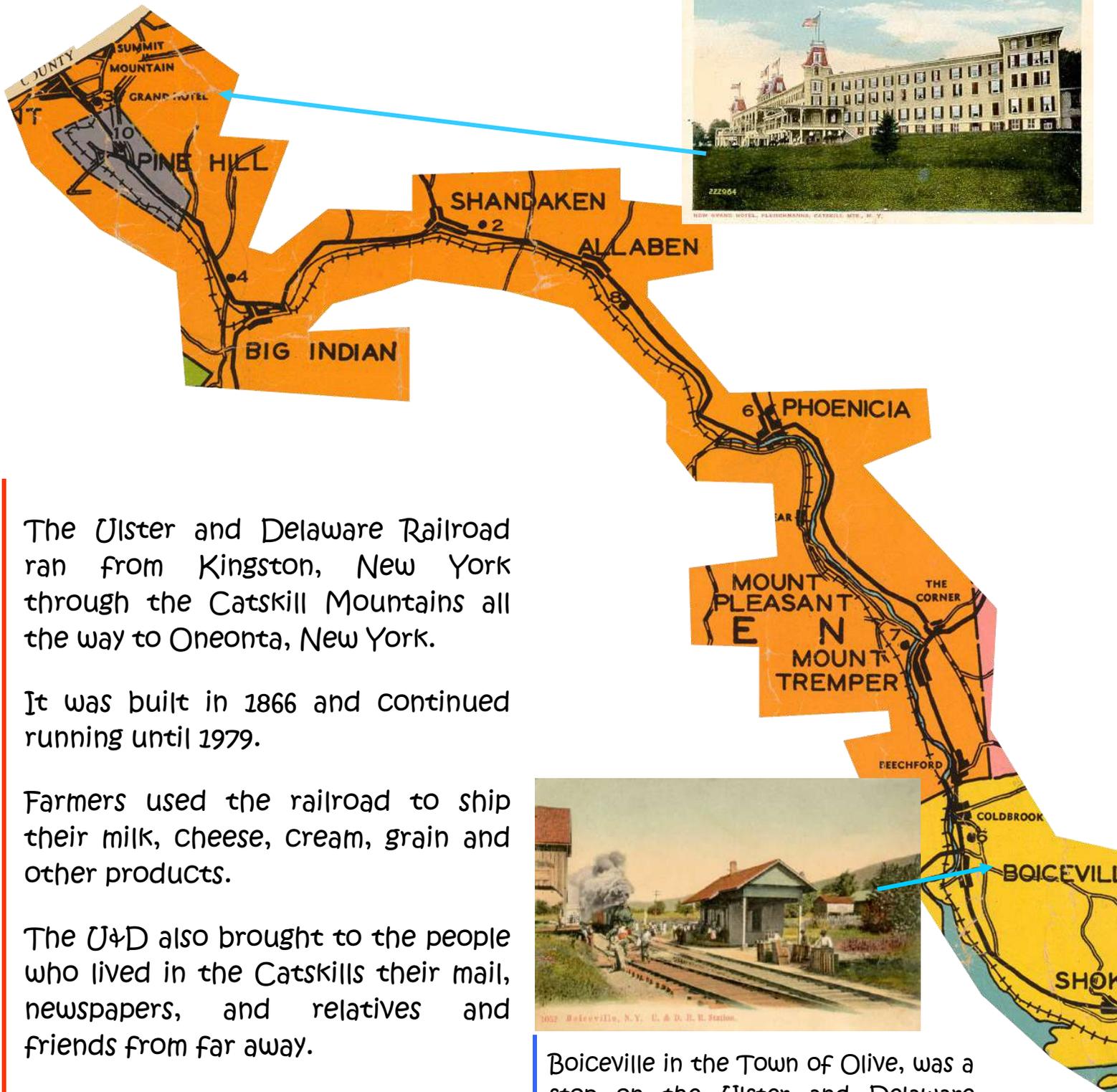
- Held flour, gunpowder, tobacco and other commodities
- Were used as shipping containers
- Stored liquids from syrup to milk.



A barrel is usually made up of oak staves, or strips, which have been shaped into a bulging cylinder. This made the barrel easy to roll. The staves were held in place by six to eight hoops that circle the barrel, spaced along its length. They hold the staves together and make the barrel stronger.

Try your hand at being a cooper. Put the following six hoops in numerical order so they can hold the staves together and make a barrel that has this shape. The first one has been done for you.





The Ulster and Delaware Railroad ran from Kingston, New York through the Catskill Mountains all the way to Oneonta, New York.

It was built in 1866 and continued running until 1979.

Farmers used the railroad to ship their milk, cheese, cream, grain and other products.

The U&D also brought to the people who lived in the Catskills their mail, newspapers, and relatives and friends from far away.

Businesses used the railroad to transport coal, stone, ice and various wood products.

It also brought people to hotels and boarding houses that were built in the Catskills.

Boiceville in the Town of Olive, was a stop on the Ulster and Delaware route.

Look at the picture. What do you think are the different reasons people are waiting for the train?

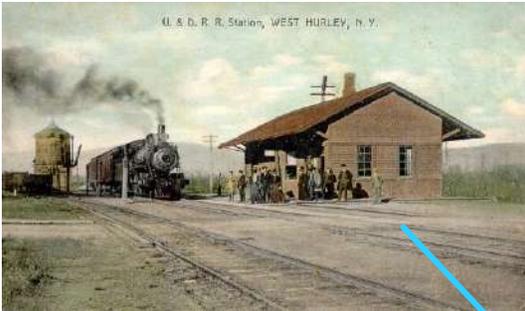
The Grand Hotel was owned by the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. It was built in 1881 and had 418 rooms.

It was located at "Highmount", the highest point on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad line, in the township of Shandaken.

It was also the last stop in Ulster County.

It is now the site of the Belleayre Mountain ski resort. Wouldn't you like to have stayed in this hotel?

For this part of our trip we are hitching a ride on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad.

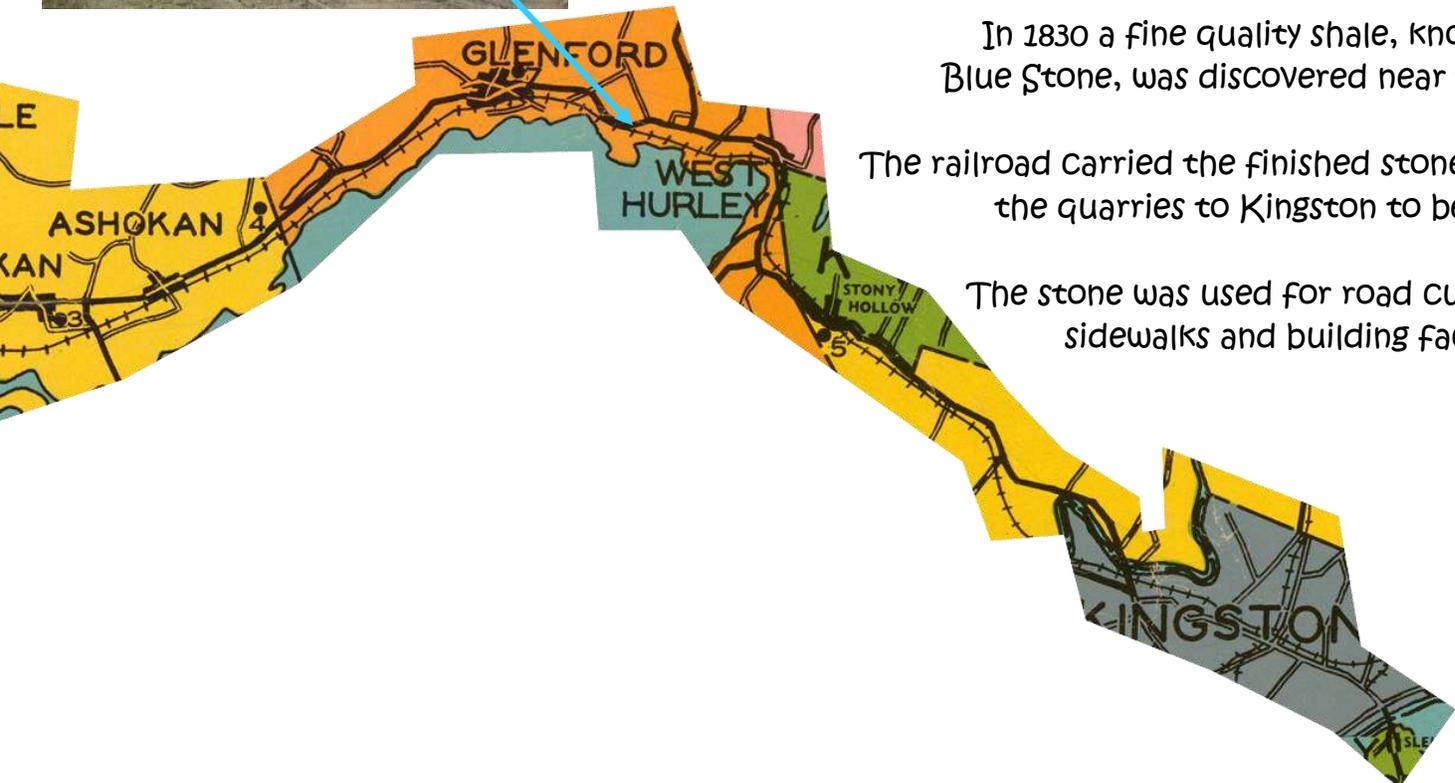


One of the first stops on the railroad was the West Hurley Station in the Town of Hurley.

In 1830 a fine quality shale, known as Blue Stone, was discovered near there.

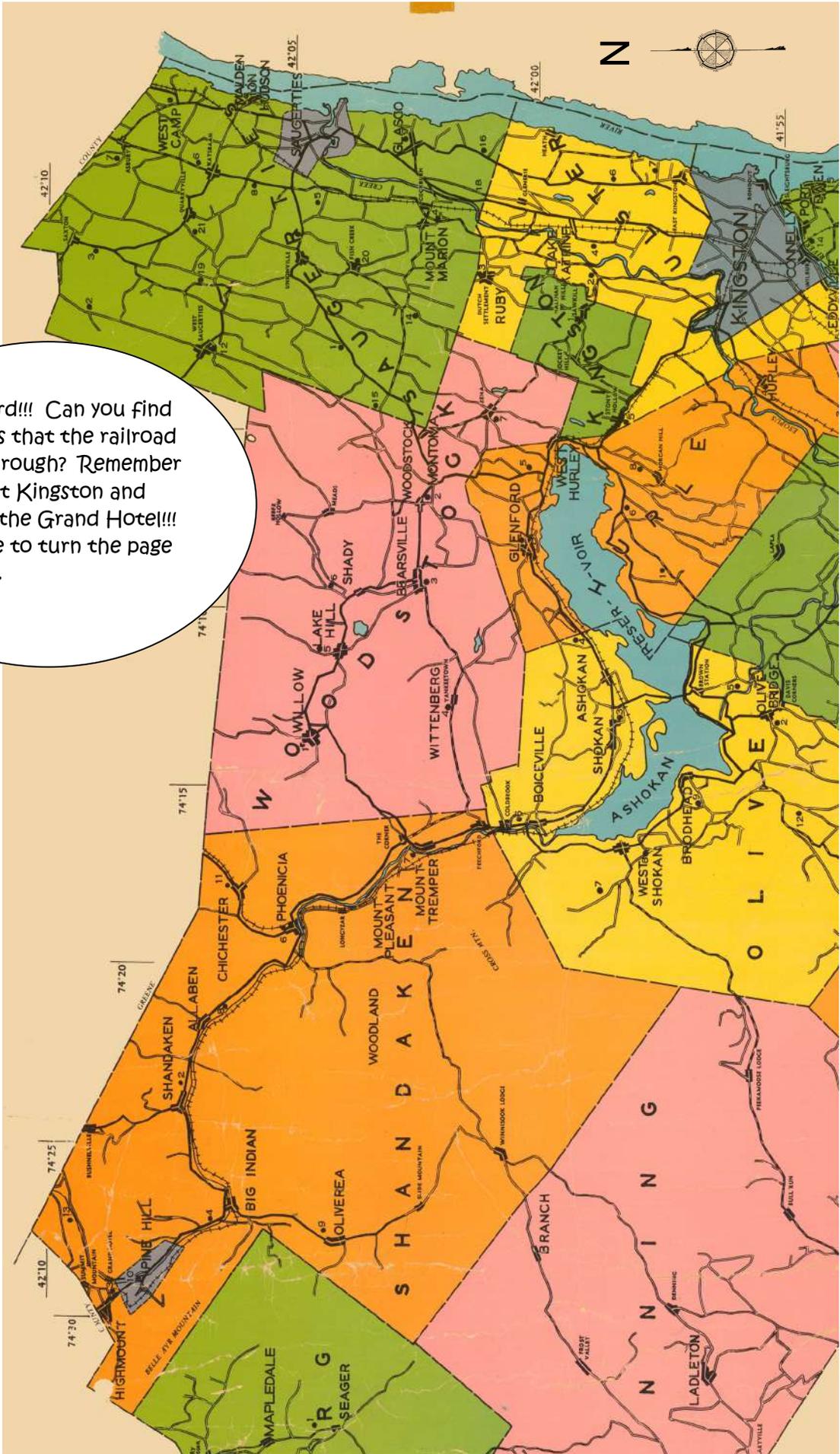
The railroad carried the finished stone from the quarries to Kingston to be sold.

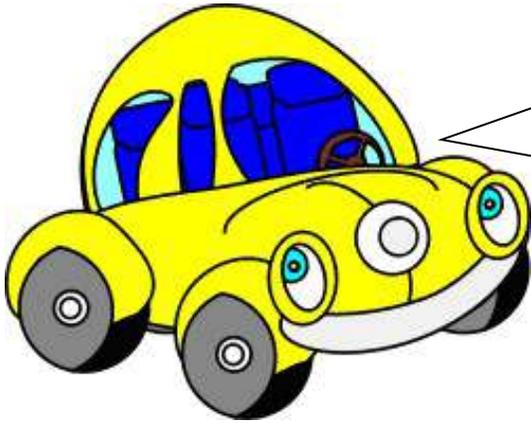
The stone was used for road curbing, sidewalks and building facades.



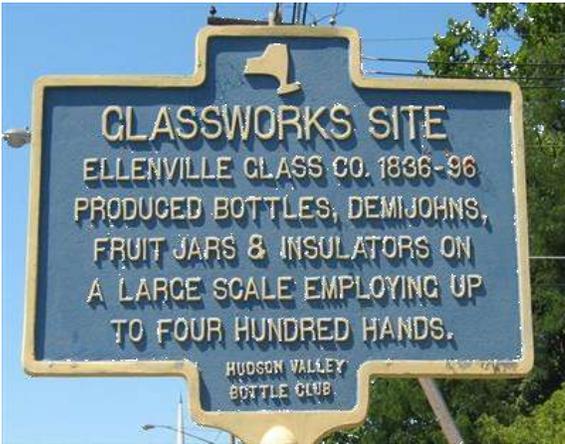
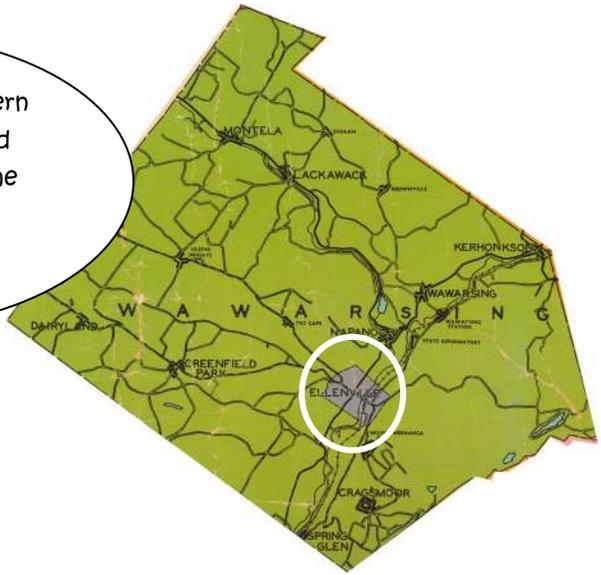


All Aboard!!! Can you find the towns that the railroad passed through? Remember to start at Kingston and travel to the Grand Hotel!!! (You have to turn the page sideways).





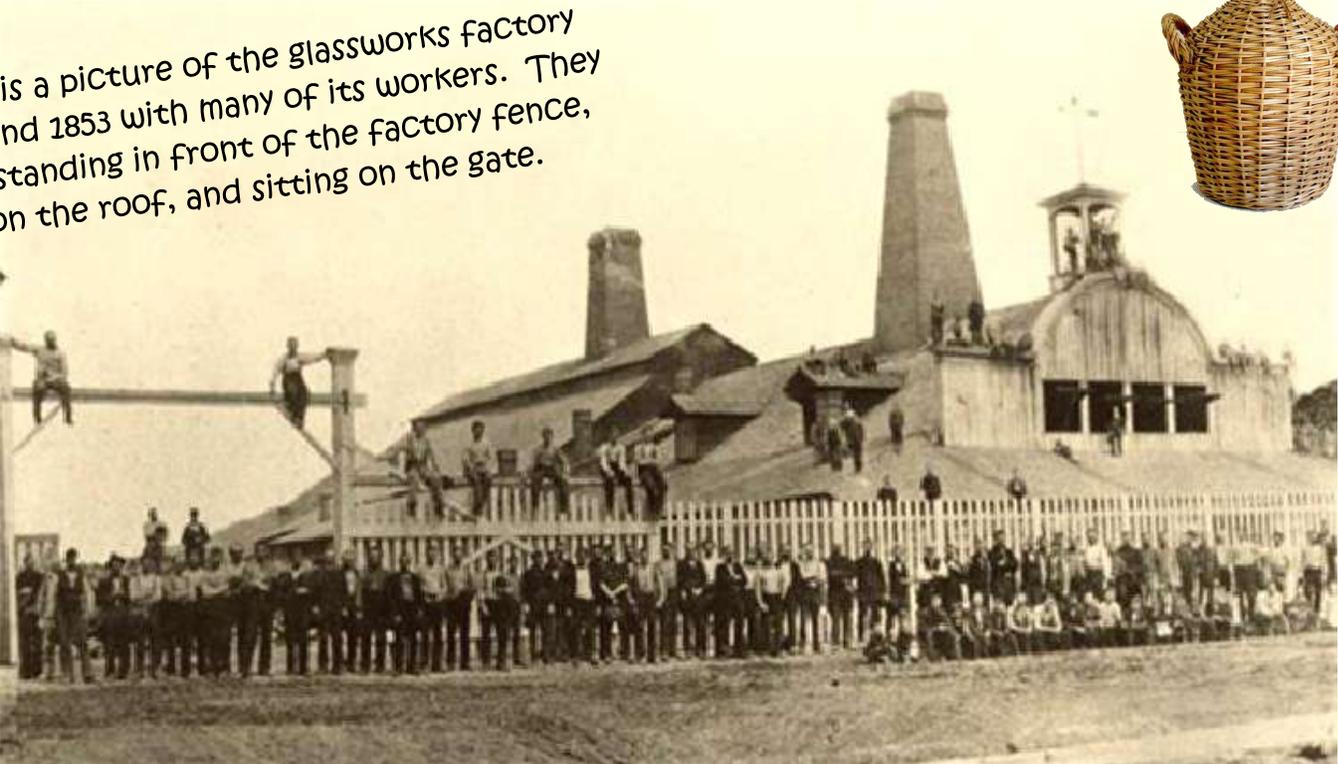
We are leaving the northern part of Ulster County and traveling south toward the village of Ellenville in the Rondout Valley.



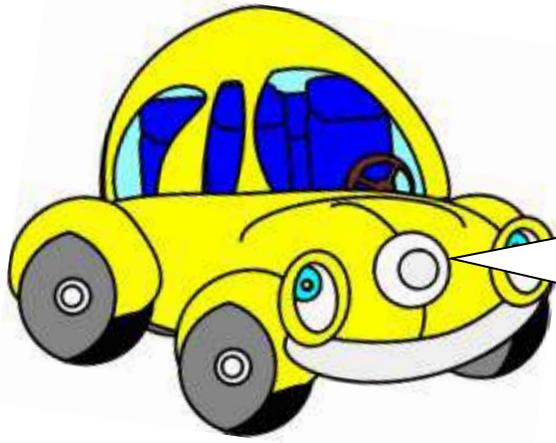
In the 1800's Ellenville prospered as a canal town and manufacturing center, particularly with the making of pottery and glass.

In 1869 the Ellenville Glassworks was one of the largest glass factories in the United States, employing about 540 people, including many women and children, who covered the bottles with a basket work of willow twigs raised on the company's Willow Lot. In 1871 the glass works covered twelve acres of ground.

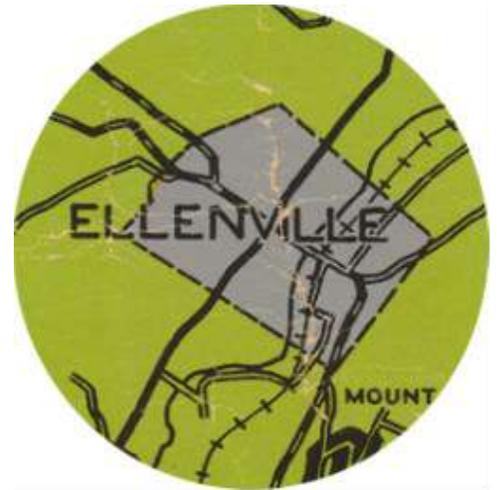
This is a picture of the glassworks factory around 1853 with many of its workers. They are standing in front of the factory fence, up on the roof, and sitting on the gate.



Collection of the Ellenville Public Library and Museum, Ellenville, New York

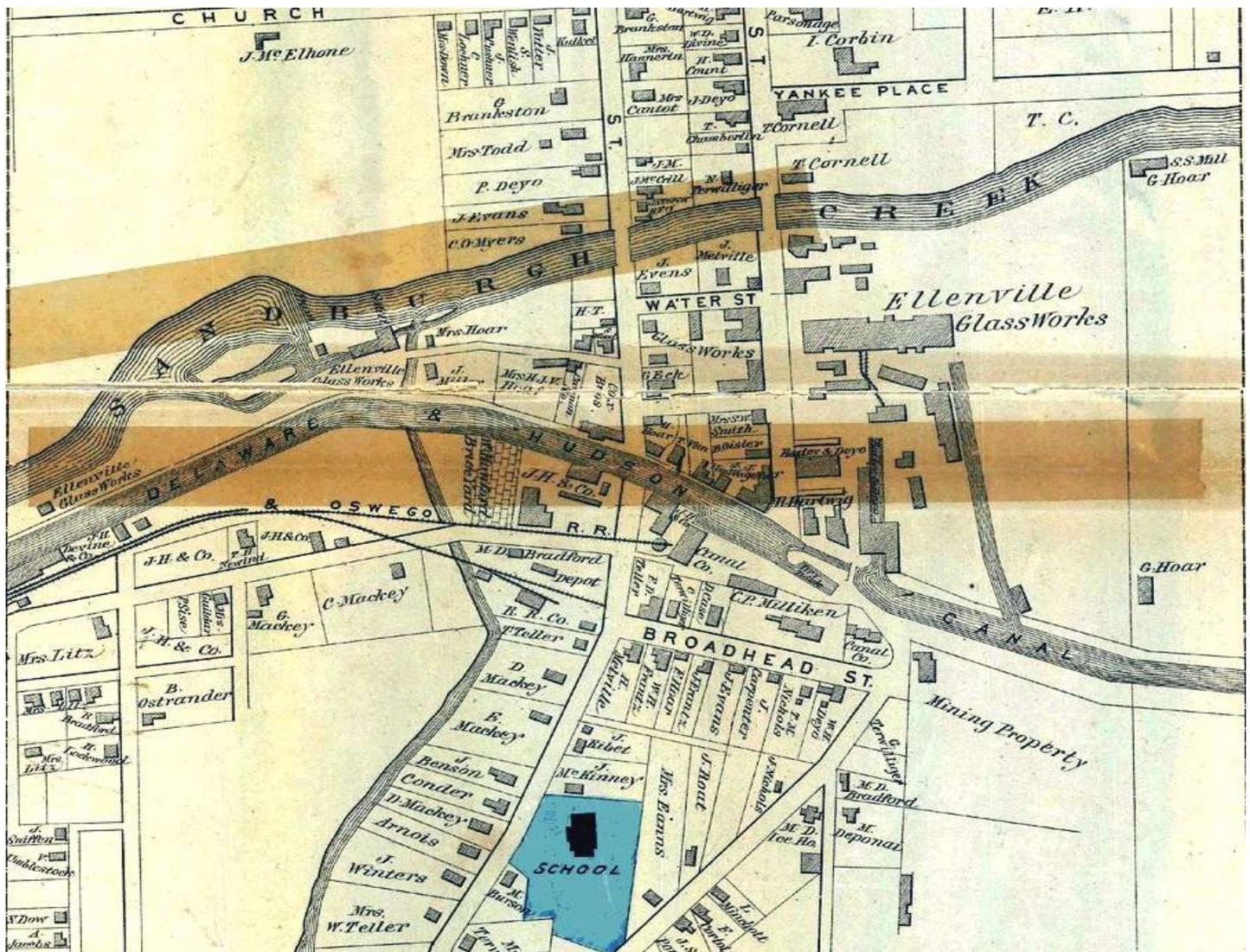


Can you find the glassworks on the Map?

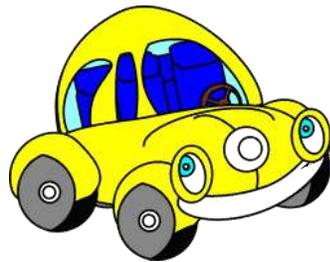


The Ellenville Glass Works factory was located near the D&H Canal and had two slips (loading spots for canal boats) on the canal from which it received raw materials and shipped finished glass ware. Can you find the factory? Can you find two other places along the canal that are marked Ellenville Glassworks?

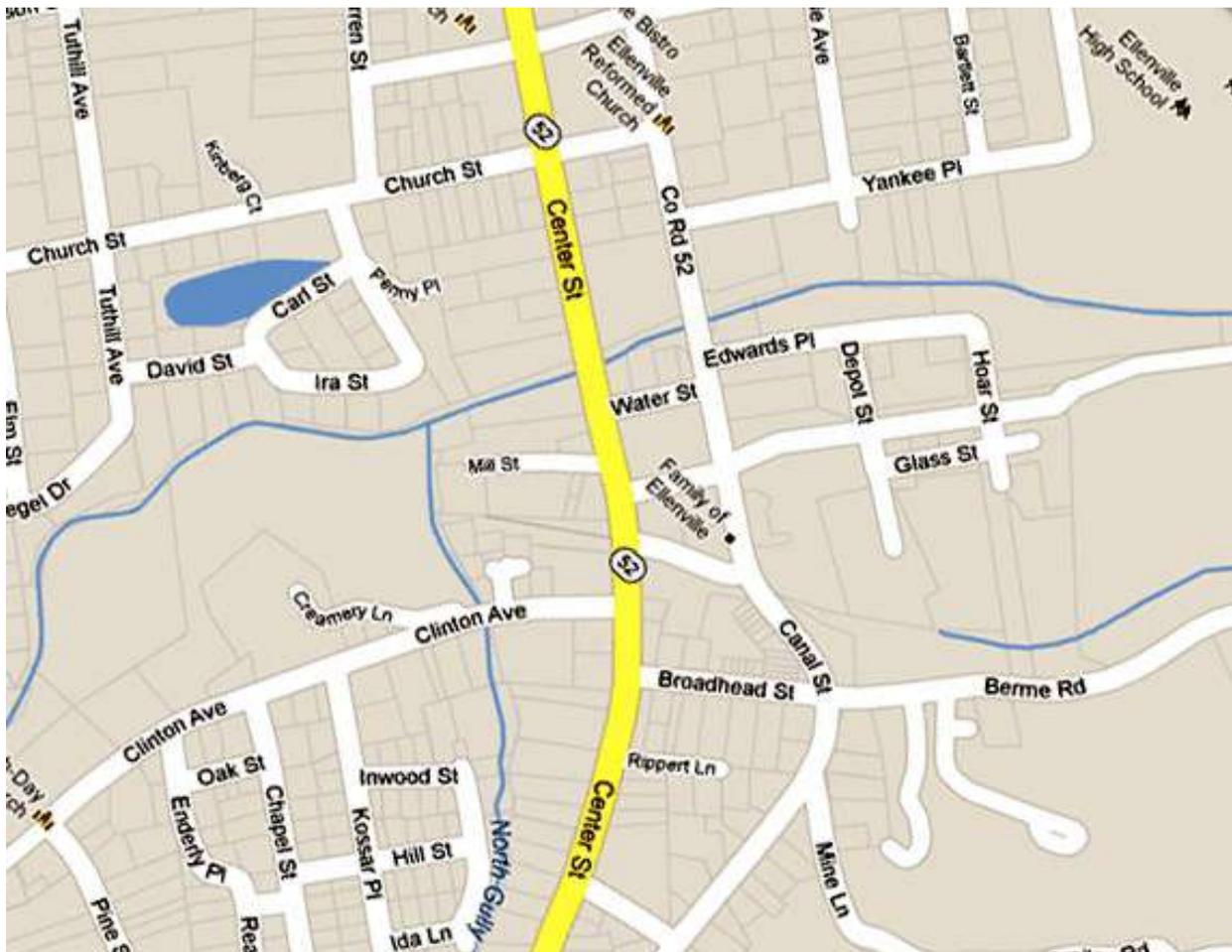
What other means of shipping goods is shown on this map?

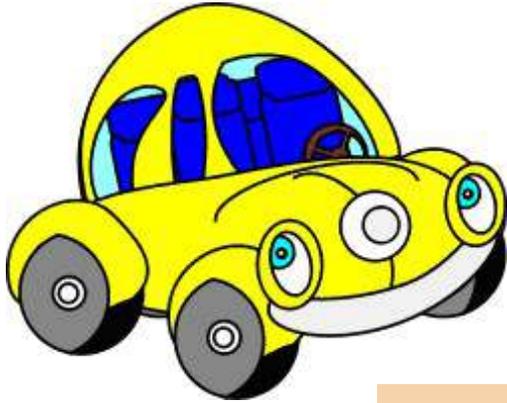


Here is a map of the same part of Ellenville today. See if you can locate the spot where the Glassworks Factory once stood.

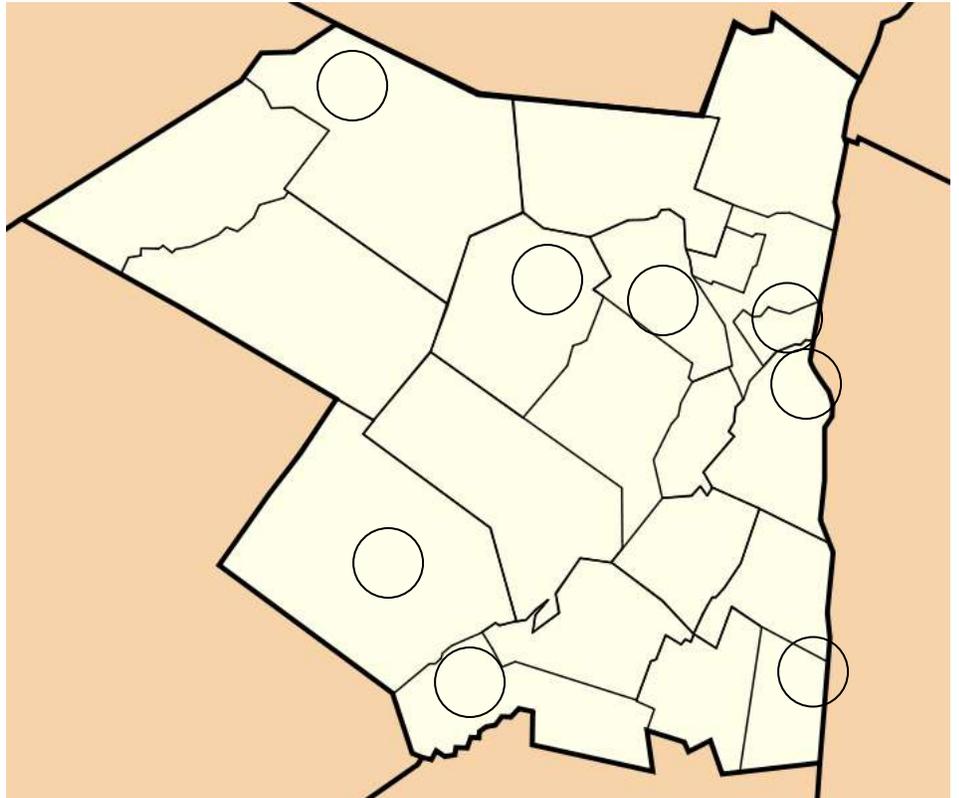


HINT! Look for streets that have the same name to help you.



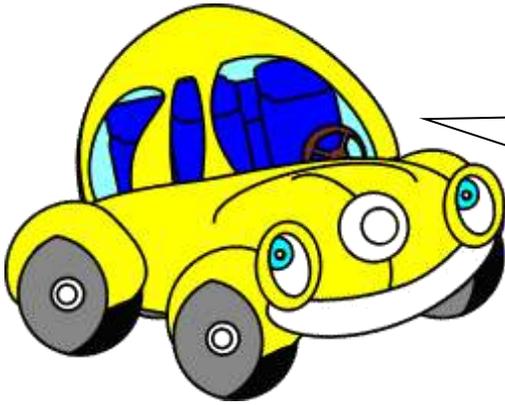


Now that you have explored Ulster County and learned some things about its history, take a last trip with me to the different places you learned about.



Put the right number at each location and then draw a line connecting the numbers

1. Town of Shawangunk
2. Hamlet of Milton in the Town of Marlborough
3. Hamlet of Port Ewen in the Town of Esopus
4. City of Kingston
5. Hamlet of West Hurley in the Town of Hurley
6. Hamlet of Boiceville in the Town of Olive
7. Town of Shandaken
8. The Village of Ellenville in the Town of Wawarsing



Congratulations, you have traveled all around Ulster County and learned some interesting facts about its history.

Now let's see how successful you were in answering the questions and completing the puzzles.

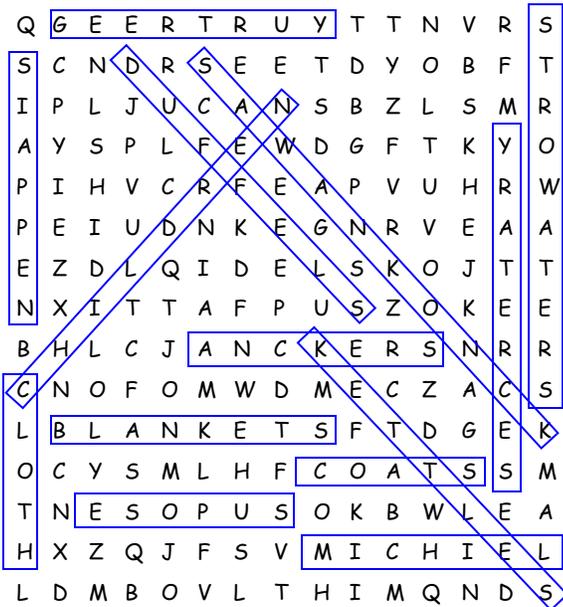
Ulster County Seal

These things the same: they are both round, they have a man, a house, a sheaf of wheat; they both say "seal of Ulster County, State of New York."

These things different: The men are wearing different clothing; the 1974 seal has mountains in it and a date; the man in the 1974 seal has a sword; the 1800's seal has a jagged edge and the 1974 seal has a double line around the edge.

Why the seal was changed: The county wanted the picture to look more like 1683, the year that Ulster County was formed.

Shawangunk Word Maze



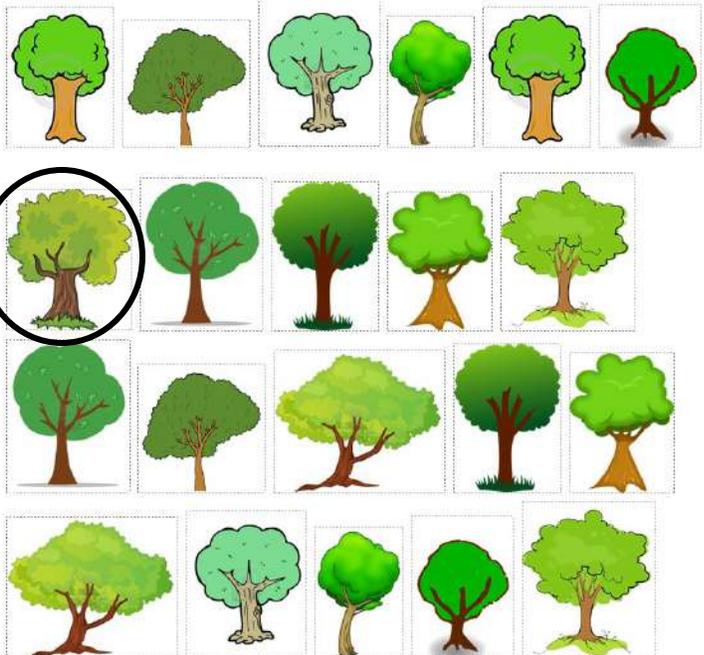
Milton

8 Farmers/Fruit Growers, 6 laborers. Dennis Mahoney is 64. His son John is 26.

Fruit is grown in Milton, Highland, West Park, Esopus, Tivoli and Germantown. Fruit is transported by train, boat & car. Fruit is shipped to New England, Canada, Boston, New York and Chicago.

Dennis Mahoney grew peaches. He had 4 acres and 400 trees. He harvested 230 bushels. He earned \$250

Milton Tree Orchard



Esopus & the Mary Powell

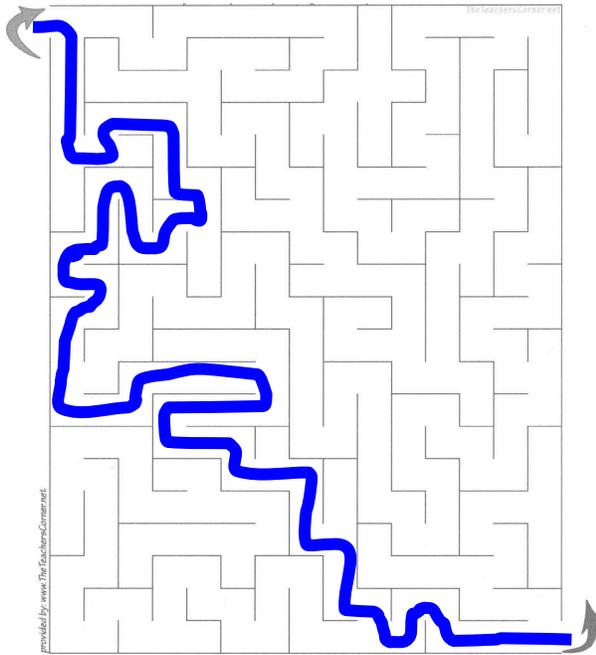
The Mary Powell made 10 stops on the trip north.

People could ride the train at Poughkeepsie.

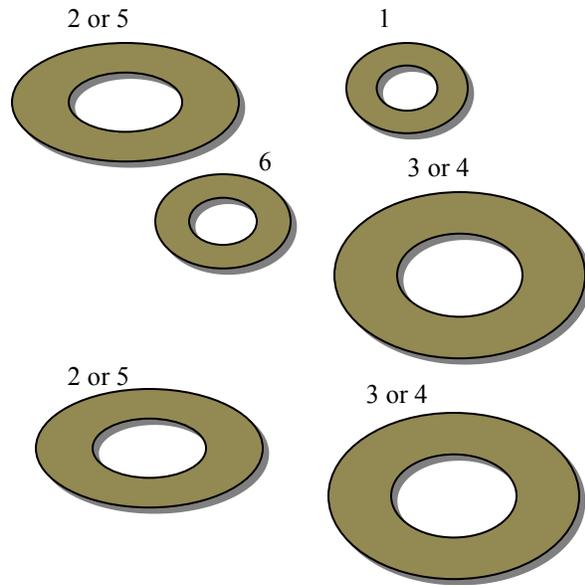
Mary Powell did not sail on Sunday.

The trip south began at 5:30 am and arrived in New York City at 10:45 am.

Route of the Mary Powell



Kingston Barrel Hoops



Kingston Apprentice John Andrew Cooper

John is 10 years old in 1859. John Ackers is the master craftsman who will teach him his trade. The apprenticeship will finish on February 4, 1869. John will learn coopering (barrel-making) and how to read & write. When he has completed his apprenticeship, John will be provided with “necessary working clothes and a spare suit together with a new bible”.

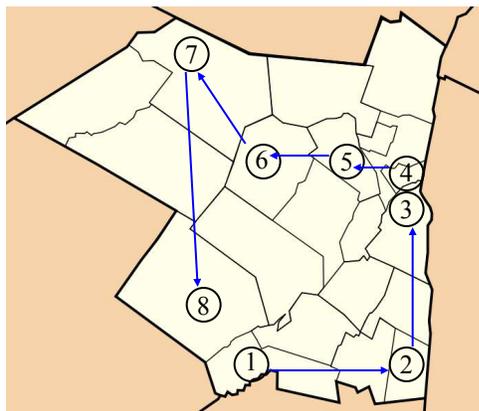
Location of the Glass Factory today



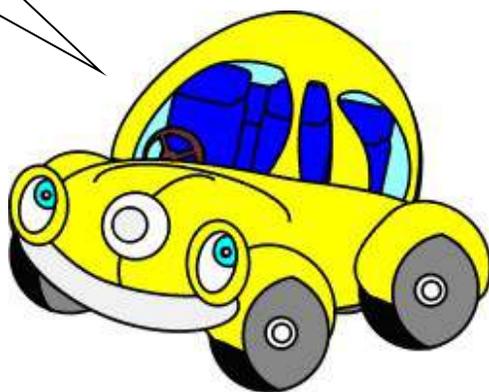
Stations along the Ulster and Delaware Route through Ulster County

1. Kingston
2. Stony Hollow
3. West Hurley
4. Glenford
5. Ashokan
6. Shokan
7. Boiceville
8. Coldbrook
9. Beechford
10. Mount Tremper
11. Phoenicia
12. Allaben
13. Shandaken
14. Big Indian
15. Pine Hill
16. Grand Hotel

Map of the trip around Ulster County



Hope you
enjoyed
the ride!



**A publication of the Ulster County Clerk's
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